SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 25 .- All danger from floods has passed and most of the railroads have resumed running regular trains, though many have to make transfers at big washouts and landslides. The Seattle & Northern trouble will not be repaired for several days, the break being worse than at first supposed. The Everet & Monte Cristo railroad is in such bad shape that repairs will not be completed for cixty days. The Seattle & Montana began running north Wednesday, making several transfers, but the transcontinental line of the Great Northern is in bad condition on both sides of the Cascades, and there is danger of the line not being completed this winter, a namber of bridges and grades being washed out along the Wenatchee river and leicle creek.

The floods, while giving employment to many idle men, have led to somewhat of a famine in beef and milk. Besides the delay in shipping products, mach stock has been drowned. The muddy waters of the sound have completely stopped the profitable salmon disheries for a time.

Over two tons of registered mail alone came in Wednesday from the east and south. All mail trains began moving Wednesday for the first time since the storm began.

Wednesday on the Tacoma & Steila- one. On the 29th Fagotono and Aua soom railway. The breaking away of a high embankment revealed several hundred dollars in \$20 gold pieces. Several men in the vicinity quickly gathered up the coins, and the news of the find soon spread. The money is supposed to have been buried there three. some years ago by John Lock, a prosperous brewer of Steilacoom, who was believed to be wealthy, but as he was not known to have any relatives, it was somewhat of a mystery at the island of Aunua and intrenched themtime of his death where his money selves there. This position is an exwent, and the discovery of Wednesday may lead to its recovery. Further

search will likely be instituted. A very bright shower of meters was cemanate from a point about ten de- and if they do so the whole of Tutila Jupiter. The sight was very beauti-

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Tener of Resolutions Adopted-New Offleers Elected-Savanah, Ga., Selected as

the Next Place of Meeting. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 25.-The National Farmers' congress held its final session vesterday. The laxity of the interstate commerce law was condemned and a committee, with Daniel Needham at its head was appointed to counter with a posse of police G. If. confer with the United States congress | Ansepaugh was held up near the Chiwith a view to having the law strengthened. Resolutions were passed favoring government appropriations for the improvement of interior water ways; travoring the establishment of deep water communication between the Atlantic and the great lakes, and asking congress to reconsider its action closing the World's fair on Sunday.

Resolutions favoring the restriction of immigration and national appropriation for irrigation were defeated. A resolution was passed expressing sympathy for the Farmers' Alliance and kindred organizations, but expressly declaring that there was no organic tents. By this time the police were in connection between them and the Farmers' congress.

Yoeman, of Missouri, and Delano, of Nebraska, were elected president and secretary respectively, of the national Soard of agriculture.

Savannah, Ga., was selected as the place for the next meeting in Decem-

A DANGEROUS CALLING.

A Pretty Young Wife Badly Injured by an Explosion While Making Torpedoes in a Bearding House at Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.-An explosion, terrible in its consequences, occurred Wednesday afternoon, at Mrs. McDougal's boarding house on Tenth street. The young and pretty wife of Charles F. Paulhaus was the victim, and now lies at the city hospital in a eritical condition.

Wednesday afternoon after dinner the couple retired to their room, and about an hour afterwards there was a terrible explosion, which shattered window panes and was felt for some distance around. When an entrance was effected to the room a horrible sight met the eyes of those who rushed in. Mrs. Paulhans was lying on the Boor, blood streaming from her face, throat and arms, while her husband was endeavoring to smother flames with an article of clothing.

On examination by physicians it was found that Mrs. Paulhaus was insensible and that her nose had been almost completely severed from her face, and on many places about the face and throat the skin had been clipped off as if by a knife. A thorough examination revealed the fact that the young lady was badly infured about the abdomen. The young husband, while more fortunate, had his hand horribly burned and received several splinters about his face. His condition is not thought to be serious.

Since arriving here the couple have been engaged in making torpedoes and wed-fire and were engaged in making the former when the explosion oc-

A Monster Plum Pudding. RICHEOND, Va., Nov. 25 .- Thanksgiving weather was clear and cold. Busimess was generally suspended. Sersices were held in many of the churches in the morning. The feature of the erening celebration was the cutting of the mammoth Cleveland and Stevenson John A. Daniel. The revised weight of the pudding was 371 pounds, that being the latest estimate of the number of electoral votes received by Clevetand. A 12-pound slice was sent each of the successful candidates, twelve be-Ing the electoral vote of Virginia.

A Compromise Offered. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 25.-The conofficials and the delegates from the Brotherhood of Conductors, which has at Hageman's Mills, N. Y., came to mansion, and the change for the better been in session this week, ended Wednesday night. The association saided that the pay of the conductors east of the Ohio river be made to conform to that of those west of the river. It was agreed to give the conductors an | tender, had eloped, purchasing tickets | Murat Halstead and had informed him increase of ten cents a day, to take at the West Shore station for the east. of his intention to start for Pasadena.

The descried husband has appealed to Cal., about the 1st of the month. Dr. sember 1, 1894.

HAWAII AND SAMOA.

Hawalian Cabinet Interrogated on Matters Pertaining to the United States -The Recent Trouble in the Harbor of Pago Pago, Samou-Indications that the Whole of Tutila Island Will be Engaged

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.-From Honolulu the Monowai brings news that the native members asked the following questions of the new cabinet and they have been answered as fol-

Does the cabinet intend to negotiate a new reciprocity treaty with the United States? Answer, yes.

Is there any disposition to cede Pearl harbor? Yes; to the United States, to use it as a repairing and coaling station as long as the treaty remains in effect.

Is it proposed to send an envoy to Washington to assist in the negotiation of the treaty? No.

The cabinet answered that it would be the policy of the government to maintain autonomy and independence of the Hawaiian kingdom and promote closer commercial relations with the United States. It also gave notice that no measure tending to legalize a lottery can be supported.

Details of the trouble at Pago Pago harbor, recently reported by telegraph, are given in the Samoa Times of the 5th instant, received by the Monowai yesterday. The Times says: "Hostilities were commenced on Tuesday morning, October 24, Chief Leite and his followers making a raid on the village A remarkable landslide occurred of Aoa, killing four men and wounding went to Pago to endeavor to arrange matters peaceably between the contesting parties, but on their approaching the beach the Fagasoa people who had joined the Pago party, fired on the boats, killing two men and wounding

Later on the Fagotono and Ioa villiages were burned down and the whole of the east end destroyed. Liete and his people retreated to the tremely strong one, indeed, almost inaccessible; at any rate most difficult to attack. There are plenty of provisions on the island and consequently there is moticed Wednesday evening, mostly dip | no danger of them being starved out. ping to the west, while a few very bright | The Aulautai and Tualatai, inland omes struck down due east, seeming to tribes, are about to join Leite's party, grees west of the Pleiades, towards will be involved in war. There is ample ammunition available.

TERRORIZED THE TOWN.

A Gang of Desperadoes Visit Lima, O., Play Highwaymen and Escape-The Police in Pursuit and a Battle May-Re-

LIMA, O., Nov. 25 .- A gang of desper adoes created terror in Lima carly Wednesday morning by playing highwaymen and having a shooting enshoved two revolvers into his face, while one behind him rubbed cold steel against his neck. He knocked the revolvers near his face away and brought i his lantern down on the man's head, The blow knocked his man to the ground and Ansepaugh ran. Several shots were fired at him.

An old man named Romer was next attacked. He was severely choked and his pockets rifled. He is in a serious

Frank Herrod lost his overcoat, a gold watch, his pocketbook and conpursuit. In the encounter the chief of police was injured. All the highwaymen escaped. Getting reinforcements and ammunition the police started out again in buggies to scour the country for the robbers, who are all armed. A hot battle with bloodshed may result.

NOW AND THEN.

Thanksgiving Day at Homestead, Pa.-A. Dismal Contrast With Former Occasions of a Similar Nature

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 25 .- The late employes of the Carnegie company did not have much to give thanks for yesterday in the way of earthly blessings. The strike of the past four months depleted their purses and very few were able to provide the good things to till their tables and make merry as has been their wont in former years on Thanksgiving day. The mill men as a rule make good wages and are liberal spenders and are fond of out door sports. The streets yesterday were nearly deserted and an air of desolation seemed to hang over the town which was so prosperous a year ago. No celebrating of any sort took

About fifty people applied at the Carnegie works for positions vesterday but few were engaged.

COAL MINES ON FIRE.

Five Hundred Employes Thrown Out Work.

RATON, N. M., Nov. 24.-A fire broke out in the Blassburg coal mines, four miles south of this city, this afternoon, and is now raging fiercely. Over 100 men were at work in the mines at the time but all escaped through an abandoned entry. All the mules and the

mine cars were destroyed. These mines are operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., and are the largest in New Mexico. About 500 men have been employed and they will be thrown out of work as from the present outlook it will not be possible to extinguish the fire. The origin of the fire has not been learned.

Thankgiving in New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- The great home holiday of the nation-Thanksgiving day-was appropriately observed in this city yesterday. Business was almost totally suspended, and the Stars and Stripes floated over the tops of all public and numerous private buildings. The day was clear, with a crisp, au-

In the morning services were held in nearly all the churches in the city. and many New Yorkers turned their thoughts from the transient joys long enough to attend the service and return thanks.

Husband's Bartender. AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 25.-Mrs. Haverly Way, wife of a hotel keeper everything was quiet at the Blaine Amsterdam a day or two ago with a in Mr. Blaine's condition manifested ping to do. Later it was ascertained fully maintained. As a proof of his imfarther increase their wages by giving the police, and Deputy Sheri. Combs them five cents a day additional on has started in pur suit of the guilty pair.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

andition of the Commercial and Mone tary Interests of the Country as Shown by R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review-The Volume of Trade Greater than Any Previous Year at This Season-The Advance in Cotton Making Business Better at the South-Business Failure, Etc. NEW YORK, Nov. 27 .- R. G. Dun &

lo.'s weekly review of trade says: The announcement of gold that will be exported to-day, though not in large amounts has not necessarily as much meaning as many suppose. Foreign exchange does not ye justify exports, and movements not warranted by the state of exchange may be due to temorary and trifling influences. But larger net exports of gold in November have been known but once in thirteen years, and they are likely to affect speculative markets. The underlying cause is the excessive production of cotton and wheat last year which overfilled the world's markets, and thus caused the low prices her this year and small shipments of cotton. Apprehension about American finances has also affected European purchases of stocks; but monetary needs abroad, resulting in part from Russian demands, seem to be the immediate cause of the call upon this market. A large outgo of gold at this season might be import ant, but there appears at present no reason to anticipate a large export. The condition of business throughout the country appears ex-cellent with the volume of trade greater than in any previous year.

At Boston trade is good, prospects are con sidered excellent and money is easy at lower rates. Merchandise is fairly active and though wool goods are quiet the mills are well em ployed, while sales of cotton are very large with an advance and groceries are in satisfactory demand. At Philadelphia trade in gen eral is fairly active, especially in hardware and in electrical supplies and plants; money is easier from lack of demand and is expected to be easier than usual for the coming mouth. At Ealtimore a slight increase is seen in the local demand for goods, the supply of money is ample, and the caution shown in southern dealings has been justified by excellent collections this season. At Cincinnati cigar manufacturing does well, exceeding last year's trade 15 per cent., and jobbers are doing a satisfactory business with good prospects Trade is good at Cleveland, though not changed in iron, and dry goods are dull. Money is close, with active demand. At De troit trade is full equal to that of last year, and money is in strong demand, but iron is lower. The volume of trade at Chicago is fair, and collections are good with money in strong demand, currency being wanted for the southwest. Receipts of cheese and broomcorn are more than louble last year's; of butter 50 per cent. larger, with slight increase in flour, bar ley, cattle and sheep, while in hides and oats the decrease is 10 per cent.; in corn. dressed beef and wool 2) per cent.; in eggs, lard and rye 50 per cent., and in wheat and seeds 60 per ent. Smaller receipts are due in part to the phenomenal stock on hand, those of wheat and oats being nearly double last year's. Trade at Milwaukee is stimulated in all lines with gratifying results, and money is in good demand. At Minneapolis and St. Paul there is good trade, with collections improving, though still somewhat backward. The Minneapolis flour output is 187,00) barrels against 160,000 last year, and the lumber market is strong, the cut being 500,000,000 feet, the largest on record. Trade in O maha is very active, with collections good and money easy. At Denver trade is good with fair collections and at Salt Lake City better than a year ago, with good prospects. At Kansas City live stock receipts are heavy, but grain receipts light, and at St. louis retail trade is improved by more favorable weather. Business at Memphis has slightly improved, and also at Little Rock, though crey receipts are not encouraging; while trade is improving at New Orleans with money much easier and cotton and sugar very active

interest because of enormous transactions the entire crop, in the broken and uneventful Low crop estimates now prevail at the south on the ground that frost has done much damage. Wheat is comparatively inactive with three-eighths of a cent decline, and corn and oats are unchanged with small transactions.

In speculative markets cotton has absorbed

Pork products are higher. Coffee also is stronger by half a cent. The condition of the great industries is decidedly favorable. Perhaps the boot and shoe manufacturer fares best of all at the moment. It has been a phenomenal autumn in women's light goods Woolen mills are still busy and sales of wool greater than a year ago. The cotton industry remains firm. Money has been steady at 4 per cent., the treasury having added slightly to the circulation by issuing \$300,000 more notes. Exports here for three weeks were 17 per cent. below last year's and imports are much larger. Stocks have been weaker, but there is no sign of special disturbance.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number. for the United States, 180, and for Canada 29; or a total of 200 as compared with 240 last week, 221 the week previous to the last, and 295 for the corresponding week of last year.

FOR SUNDAY OPENING.

President Higginbotham Issues a Circular Letter. CHICAGO, Nov. 26. - President Higginbotham of the World's fair has addressed a strong and comprehensive letter to each of the congressmen and senators at Washington outlining the position of the directory on the question of Sunday opening and giving an idea of what is meant by a Sunday fair. Mr. Higginbotham quotes in full the resolutions adopted by the local directory in favor of an open fair under certain restrictions. He offers evidence to show that a majority of the people of the United States are opposed to closing the exposition gates Sundays, and cites the result of experiments made by Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Bishop Potter, of New York, Rev. Robert Colyer, of New York, Rev. Minot J. Savage, of Boston, Postmaster James A. Sexton, and Mayor Washburne, of Chicago.

Postal card tickets were mailed to 6.000 individuals outside of Chicago liv- desired to do so. ing in cities of more than 4,000 and less than 10,000 population. where the Sabbatarian element would naturally be strongest, asking for their views on

The replies indicate that more than Higginbotham further says that closing the gates Sunday would prevent the holding of religious services conducted by the most eminent clergymen at the exposition grounds, as had been arranged by the directors.

He closes by an appeal to the senators and representatives not to hide this gem of modern civilization from the toiling thousands.

Another Toledo Boodler Found Guilty. Tolepo, O., Nov. 26.-The most dramatic series of trials ever known in the history of this city came to an end last evening when Councilman M. Doner, of the fifth ward, was found guilty of boodling. The grand jury indicted several members of the council on this charge, six of them are now under conviction. The seventh, R. P. Swayne, turned state's evidence and his testimony was largely instrumental in convicting the others. His case will probably be nolled, after which the six convicted men will be sentenced. The jury were out but half an hour.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. -At midnight Johnston, one of the attending physiresidence as a measure of precaution. Journal.

M'KINLEY IS QUIET.

The votes have been counted, Election is o'er. The ghost of protection will Haunt us no more. The wolves of monop'ly Are driven away. Yet "William McKinley

Has nothing to say.

The country has risen And east off its chains, Escaped from its thralidom, Its labors and pains: Walked out from the darkness Right into the day. Yet "William McKinley Has nothing to say.

From far California The glad tidings come: Illinois gives its answer With fife and with drum. The northwest uprising Shakes Elkins and Quay. Yet "William McKinley Has nothing to say."

Protection's great prophet

Sits brooding alone From pale lips there flutters A heart-breaking moan. Jim Blaine kneels beside him, And cries: "Let us pray," But "William McKinley Has nothing to say.

-Hyder Ali, in Chicago Dispatch. REPUDIATED BY THE PEOPLE.

Harrison's Administration Full of Offe to American Voters. The verdict of the country upon the administration of Benjamin Harrison is unmistakable. It has been rendered with such emphasis that it is impossible to misinterpret it. The administration and all its works have been repudiated by the American people. Two years still a third species, made up of those ago the country registered such a vote of want of confidence as has never before been recorded against any administration in our history. But the majorities against the administration, overwhelming as they were, lost somewhat of their moral force because of the very large abstention of voters in nearly all the states. It was urged by the supporters of the administration that while this abstention might be cially sound and self-reliant men. cies, it did not signify absolute disvote would be registered, the verdict of | gus. 1800 would be reversed. Well, the full vote has been polled-by far the largest in the history of the country-and the verdict of 1800, instead of being reversed, has been reaffirmed and made more emphatic.

The causes of the unpopularity of he Harrison administration are not far to seek, and that they have proved so potent speaks well for the moral standards as well as for the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. The administration began its existence under a cloud. Mr. Harrison owed his election not to the unpurchased suffrages of the people but to bribery and corruption of the most flagrant description. He obtained the presidency in 1988 only through the lavish and corrupt expenditure of money, extorted from the tariff rings and other plutoeratic combines organized to prey upon the national treasury and to despoil the people of their substance. He himself inspired and cooperated in the raising of this money, and to a great extent directed its disbursement. With all of this outlay he did not receive a majority nor even a plurality of the popular vote. He was in an actual minority of 485,631 on the popular vote and fell 96,484 below Cleveland. He was therefore a minority president, not only in the sense that he had failed to on wool, but even the farmers have bereceive a majority of the popular vote but that his leading competitor had received a plurality. He was the official product of money and not the

choice of the people. The catalogue of Mr. Harrison's offenses as president is a long one. When he bestowed a cabinet position upon John Wanamaker as a reward for the lic. latter's services in raising a corruption fund of \$400,000 for use in securing his own election, he scandalized the country. When he called the notorious Stephen B. Elkins who had long been notorious as a jobber and a boodler, to his cabinet, he repeated this offense. When he turned the census bureau over to a man of Robert B. Porter's antecedents with full license to pervert it from its legitimate uses to those of a party machine, when he put such a fellow as Green B. Raum at the head of the pension bureau and retained him after his incompetency and dishonesty had been fully revealed; when he conferred an important official position upon a criminal like "Dave" Martin in Philadelphia and "recognized" in a similar manner such characters as E. H. Nebeker, Sam Kerchevel and Henry MacFarland in Indiana, Mr. Harrison advertised himself as unmindful of the properties of his high office, and rendered it impossible for honest men, who were not blinded by party spirit or personal partiality, to retain faith in him, however much they may have

Aside from his prostitution of the patronage to the service of his own of his party Mr. Harrison flew in the face of enlightened public opinion when he identified his administration three out of every four persons with McKinleyism and the wicked addressed oppose Sunday closing. Mr. | force bill. It was the habit of republican organs and orators in the recent campaign to eulogize his administration as a "clean" one, and to claim that the democratic press and the democratic speakers admitted it to be such. Nothing could have been farther from democratic party, through the press and on the stump, treated his administration and himself personally with great forbearance during the campaign, and confined themselves chiefly to the great issues of tariff reform and local self-government, it is not true that they certified to the cleanness and general excellence of his administration. There have been some redeeming features in Mr. Harrison's record as president, but they have not been numerous or important. His official record as a whole has been very bad, and when the country, on Tuesday, repudiated the force bill and the McKinley law, and condemned the follies and crimes of the billion-dollar congress, A New York Woman Elopes with Her A Change for the Better in Mr. Blaine's it also placed the seal of its emphatic Post. disapproval upon the administration of dianapolis Sentinel.

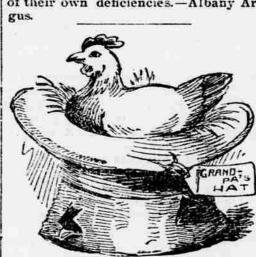
cians, passed the night in the Blaine in a campaign. - Louisville Courier full duty of a man-just, wise, sincere

IRRESPONSIBLE CARPERS. Republican Sore Heads Predicting Finan-

There is already the same outcropping of republicans who declare that their business will be ruined or that they must abandon projected new enterprises as followed the election of Cleveland in 1884. We have just a few words to say to those who may be disposed to adopt this form of expressing their partisanship after it has ceased to have any weight.

This class of men is made up of two species: First, those who are financially unsound at any rate, and are looking about for some one else upon whom to charge the probable consequences of their own incapacity or shiftlessness. Many of this kind declared four years ago that if Cleveland were elected their business would be ruined. Harrison was elected, and these men became bankrupt just the same. They sought to saddle on the democratic party responsibility which events placed precisely where it belonged, upon themselves. We pre sume that a large number of this kind of men will seek to dodge the con sequences of their business mismanagement in the same fashion. They will be no more successful now in deluding the public than they were four years ago. A second species is made up of those who will put out those plaintive wails now, and when prosperity comes to them during the next four years, as it did after 1884, will lapse rebuked into silence. It is possible that there is who were encouraged by the McKinley tariff to believe that a republican victory would give them some privilege of getting rich through the abuse of the taxing power. The schemes entertained by such must be abandoned, for it was against them especially that the popular verdict was rendered.

New mills and factories will be crect ed in abundance by enterprising, finanneld to indicate a lack of positive en- Those who do not belong to this class thusiasm for the president and his pol- must be left to nurse their sore head, and get such comfort as they may out approval of them, and it was confident- of charging upon Cleveland the effects y predicted that in 1892, when a full of their own deficiencies.-Albany Ar-



HATCHING DEMOCRATIC ROOSTERS FOR 1806.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS. -You can buy some of the states

sometimes, but you cannot buy all the states all the time.-Charleston News Courier.

--When James G. Blaine smashed his hat in the senate finance committee rooms over the McKinley tariff he smashed the republican party with it. -Albany Argus. -To catch the farmer vote of Ohio an almost prohibitive tariff was placed

come tired of having protected wool pulled over their eyes-N. Y. Herald. -The statement that Mr. Cleveland has refused to pledge himself, now made with such a flourish, is not news to the country. It nominated and elected him because it knew he was not a pledging man.-St. Louis Repub-

-Thomas C. Platt was a greater success as a prophet than he was as a boss. He lost eight state campaigns in succession to the democrats. He then said that Harrison could not carry New York and hit the bull's eye.-N. Y.

-The latest advices concerning Mr. Cleveland's cabinet make it reasonably certain that it will contain neither a Wanamaker nor an Elkins. That ought to satisfy the republican cabinet makers for a little while.-Indianapolis

-One of the president's organs announces that if any bill admitting wool free comes before him: "He will send to congress a stinging veto of it." This is a mistake. The president's sting was extracted on the 8th inst.-Brooklyn Eagle.

-It is worse than silly, and adds to the sting of defeat, to attribute the republican defeat to any cause but the right one-it is a verdict against the Mc-Kinley tariff bill; the issue was fairly before the people and they have con demned it.-Buffalo Commercial.

- This is a democratic victory not to go wild over, but to seriously and interests and of the supposed interests joyously contemplate as putting an end to prostitution of the powers of the federal government by the republican party to the end of building up a privileged and "protective" class-a plutocracy, upon the necks of the producing and consuming millions-the democracy.-Rochester Union.

-Renewed confidence in the business tact and sound judgment of Grover Cleveland is given as a reason for the sudden and wonderful advance in the the facts. While it is true that, in price of grain. The farmer can bank consideration of the president's sad do on Grover Cleveland and his principles mestic affliction, the spokesmen of the and policy. The advance in the price of stocks and cereals gives the lie to the calamity howlers who predicted eternal ruin under the new regime.-Toledo Bee.

-Out of the general wreck of the z. o. p. one fragment is saved: The legislature of Pennsylvania is republican by a majority of eighty on joint ballot, and Quay will be returned to the United States senate. The result is appropriate and significant. Quay is the ripe fruit of republicanism. He ought to be saved if all else is lost-if it were only for the sake of preserving the sample. In a senate which will soon be democratic, this relic of the rule of political corruption and shamelessness will be conspicuous.-Boston

-Stuffed or unstuffed, Mr. Cleve faith and its lew moral standards. ple out of the land of bondage, and There is, in the ignominious failure of who promises to guide their steps until his efforts to secure a reelection by they shall have entered a land in friend on the pretense of having shop- yesterday afternoon was said to be such methods as he has employed to which the good things of the world that end, a pregnant lesson for pol- shall be more equitably distributed-so that the woman and a man named Haberly, who had been her husband's barMr. Blaine had yesterday received Mr. whole guild will do well to heed.—Inand prudent administration. As in the whole guild will do well to heed .- In- and prudent administration. As in the it is. past he now promises nothing which -The republicans may still stick to to wise men seems impossible of at-It that the tariff is not a tax, but they tainment, and through rain, hail or do not deny that it is a heavy burden shine he may be relied upon to do the

man.-Baltimore News

INVENTION OF THE WIG.

tion of the wig:

Origin of One of Last Century's Notable An old French journal gives the following information about the inven-

Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy,

had lost nearly all his hair during a severe illness. Nothing could be more afflicting to him at the time, for he desired to win the hand and heart of the beautiful Isabella of Portugal. Te cover up his baldness Philip resolved to wear a calotte of black velvet. His whole court made haste to imitate this idea, and thus covered the whole company, duke and courtiers, traveled to Burges. The Belgians, seeing the shaved heads and velvet caps, were greatly surprised, and the Burgundians tried to make them believe that this was a new attribute of their national costume. The festivities began, and Philip unfolded the full splendor of princely luxury after the fashion of the fifteenth century, hoping thereby to attain what he could not through his personal appearance; and he succeeded, for the day of the marriage was soon appointed. On the evening before the day chosen for the ceremony Philip found an opportunity for a tete-a-tete with his bride. When he sank before her on his knees to assert his love he had the misfortune to brush his velvet cap off his head by an impetuous motion of his hand. Seeing the venerable head totally destitute of its natural decoration, the princess could not help breaking out in a fit of laughter. The duke was petrified, but Isabella kept on laughing, and, deeply confounded and ashamed, he left the room, the laughter of the lady following him to the corridor. The marriage took place, nevertheless, the next day, but no trace of joy was visible on the face of the duke. Finally Abbe Jaffredy volunteered to say to the duke: "Monseignor, everyone is distressed at the gravity of your highness. Would it not be in our power to stop your afflictions?" "Impossible: there is no remedy for

my trouble; the princess does not love

"But, monseignor, the princess must be blind, for-"

"If she did not see this calotte, this infernal calotte-not a single hair under it! My duchy for a head full of hair!" Jaffredy could not see his master suffer any longer. He offered a reward for anyone who could manufacture an artificial hair-covering that would resemble nature. In a short time a man requested an audience with the abbe, and offered him a calotte trimmed with real hair. Looking at this work of art, the abbe broke out into an exclamation of joy. "Your name?" cried the bbe, embracing the man.

"Pierre Larchant, barber of Dijon." the fashion; the barber of Dijon was soon a rich man and the custom of wearing wigs was continued to the beginning of the present century. Whether the duke gained the love of Isabella through the wig, history does not say. - Detroit Free Press.

HOTEL FRIGHT. Affliction of a New Table Girl at a Summer

House. A lady who was staying at a summer hotel beckoned impatiently to the head-waiter in the dining-room, and

said to him: "What is the matter with our waitress? She forgets half of my orders, and dashes about so nervously that I can't cat. I wish you would give us some one who knows how to wait on a table." "Well, now, Mrs. Van Horn," said

the head-waiter, "I should like to give that girl a chance. She is smart and pleasant and a good girl, and I think you will like her when she gets used to the work. Just now she's got what I call 'hotel fright.'"

"Hotel fright!" "Yes, you know what stage fright is but I suppose it never occurred to you that a table girl who is learning the work is scared at first at the multitude of things she has to remember and to do, and at being watched and criticised by a tableful of strange men and

"Of course, if this new girl, Emma, came to your house to see you about something, and was so embarrassed that she did not know what to say, you would try to help her a little and make her more comfortable. When you come to think of it, don't you see that the same thing, a friendly word and suggestion now and then, will encourage Emma, and presently she will have all her wits about her again?

"Some of our best waitresses have hotel fright at first so badly that they are entire failures for a few days. Then they get hold of their work and we never have any more trouble with

"And this isn't peculiar to the hotel business. I've seen new clerks needing patient treatment for store fright. and-but there's Emma, I will go and speak to her." and the philosophical head-waiter hurried away, leaving Mrs. Van Horn a wiser and more patient woman. - Youth's Companion.

WANTED-A STRONG CHAIR. ind the Old Lady Understood the Situation

A substantial looking country woman went into a Woodward avenue furniture store the other day and asked to see a parlor chair.

"How's this one, madam?" inquired the clerk, setting out a weak wicker She shook the chair and shook her

"How do you like this heavier one?" he asked, dragging up another style. She shook it and shook her bead. Then he showed her a lot, each a lit-

all were pronounced too light. "Good heavens, madam," exclaimed the exasperated clerk, "do you want an iron-seated brick chair, with a stone

tle heavier than the one rejected, and

foundation?" "Yes, that's it, that's it," she said eagerly. "You see, my girl Susan has got her clamps onto steady company this fall, and he comes every night, and betweem 'em they've broke down ever chair in the parlor; and now, before I'll have my bran-new sofa smashed, or the engagement busted, I'll get a chair strong enough to carry two if I have to mortgage my house and farm. I was a gal once myself, and know how

The elerk took her order for a stone foundation style.—Detroit Free Press.

—St. Louis boasts of a man who has lost two legs and two arms. They say he is not half a bad fellow.

HOME-MADE TOOTH SOAP.

It Has a Pleasant Taste and Is Not Injurious to the Teetle A nice tooth soap, or a sweet-smelling tooth powder, may be reckoned among the toilet articles which are the delight

of every well-organized woman. But the best tooth soaps, in the language of the little girl, "cost money," and many a woman has been compeled to buy something less dainty than she

wanted, because she could not afford to buy the gilt-edged variety. Here is a tooth soap which may be highly recommended. It is sweetsmelling, nice-tasting, and cleansing without having in its composition an ingredient which could possibly harm the teeth. Indeed, it is so mild that those who require a "gritty" soap must add pumice stone to the compound.

For this tooth soap get of powdered orris root a quarter of a pound, of powdered myrrh two ounces, of powdered white soap three ounces, of powdered saffron one ounce and of oil of lavender two drachms. Mix with one pound of precipitated chalk.

This makes quite a large quantity. But the soap keeps well. Should you not feel equal to mixing the ingredients yourself a druggist will toss them together for you, without charging you any more than the separate ingredients would cost if bought singly.

For the delicate teeth of children a good powder can be made from two ounces of Castile soap, powdered and dried; one ounce of cuttle-fish bone, powdered; four ounces of honey and a dash of lavender for perfume. Try these .- N. Y. World.

An exchange calls love a species of intoxication. Perhaps that is why the course of true love is so often arrested.—Texas Sift-



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-The same evening Philip arranged a sches and fevers and cures habitual splendid feast, at which he appeared wearing a light-colored wig. The whole nobility in the country imitated duced, pleasing to the taste and acpleasing to the taste and a ceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend is to all and have made it the most

popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any

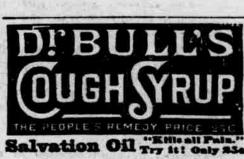
substitute. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Babies are always happy when comfortable. They are comfortable when well. They are apt to be well when fat; they worry and cry when

They ought to be fat; their nature is to be fat.

If your baby is thin, we have a book for you-CARE-FUL LIVING-free.

Scorr & Bowne, Chemists, 232 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver all—all druggists everywhere do. \$2.



"German

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sab-baths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N.J. @

